

Meigs Co. Telegraph.

FOR PRESIDENT.
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT

WHIG PRIMARY ELECTIONS.
To the Whigs of Meigs County:
At the last Convention of the Whigs of Meigs county a change was made in the manner of selecting candidates—substituting Primary Elections for Delegate Conventions. By the rules adopted by the Convention for the holding such elections it is made the duty of the Central Committee to give notice of the time, &c. For the better understanding of the matter we annex the rules—which are as follows:

1. Each township to compose an Election District.
2. The Primary Elections to be held on the first Saturday in September.
3. Two persons to act as judges and one as clerk.
4. Elections to open at one and close at six o'clock.
5. The votes counted and the result sent to the Central Committee by the next Tuesday—the returns to be published in the newspaper.
6. The person having the highest number of votes to be the nominee.
7. In case of a tie, the candidates will decide by lot, as practiced in the Senate of the United States.
8. No person shall be considered a candidate unless his name has been announced four weeks previous to the Primary Election, in the newspaper.

The above, in brief, are the rules adopted by the Convention. We therefore give notice that the Primary Elections will be held on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1861,
under the above regulations. The returns of said election to be sealed up and directed to the Whig Central Committee. The committee would suggest that those returning the poll books attend on Monday, September 8th, at 10 o'clock, in order that we may have a meeting of the different townships, by their delegates, for general consultation and business.

CANDIDATES will observe that under the rule, their names should be announced by the first week in August, at the farthest.

JOHN CARTWRIGHT,
M. HECKARD,
E. H. STEEDMAN,
R. WILLIAMSON,
R. T. VAN HORN,
Whig Central Committee.

Pomeroy, June 26, 1861.

The editor is this week absent from his post, having left on Monday as a delegate to the Whig State Convention—which will account for the lack of original matter in this week's Telegraph. He left us (the jour.) to do up the "news," but the New Constitution is now adopted, and we can't afford to again "get up steam" under the Pomeroy gallon law.

POMERROY SALT.
We are gratified to state in our present number, that the salt question in Pomeroy is fixed. The Pomeroy company have been completely successful in their experiment—Their well is now at a depth of 1000 feet—with the most abundant supply of water. It is said by old salt manufacturers to be the strongest well west of the Alleghenies—The furnace will be immediately erected, and put in operation. Such are the facilities here for manufacturing salt, that no works in the west can compete with us. Thus has a new element of wealth been opened—which added to our coal and iron will in a few years build up a city second to none above Cincinnati in business and wealth—Perhaps Capitalists will discover, at last, that they have missed golden opportunities for investment. Our own citizens have now taken hold of the matter and a rich return will be the reward of their enterprise.

FATAL AFFRAY.—A fatal and melancholy affray took place in the upper part of our town about 8 o'clock on Friday evening last, between Isaac McIntire and James Haggerty, which resulted in the death of the latter. From the evidence before the coroner's jury, it appeared that they were quarrelling about some matter of minor importance, when McIntire seized a piece of lath and struck Haggerty several blows with it upon the head, so fracturing his skull that he died about 7 o'clock the next morning.

A reward is offered for the apprehension of McIntire, who has fled.

The majority for the New Constitution will probably reach sixteen thousand.

The Ohio passed up on last Sunday with two hundred and fifty passengers on board.

CHOLERA.—The Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial believes that but very few cases of Asiatic Cholera have occurred in this country since last October. Doubtless there have been very many cases of cholera morbus, but that fact need not produce any panic. That fearful scourge the Asiatic Cholera, cannot be heralded as an epidemic, by placing its credit every case of ship fever, or of death caused by the greatest impudence in diet; and it is a matter of surprise that so few deaths occur on board our ships and steamboats.

The sober people are emigrating rapidly from South Carolina. The population of Marion county in Florida, has doubled since January 1st, from this source.

Since the editor took his departure for Columbus we have received the following communication. Our first impression was to withhold it until his return, but on further consideration, and in view of the fact that this is an extreme modest man, have concluded to give it a place. On his return it will, of course, be treated as it deserves.

Mr. Editor—By giving the following notice an insertion you will confer a favor on a large number of friends in all parts of the county.

Please say to the Whigs of Meigs county that R. T. VAN HORN will be supported at the Primary Elections, for the office of Representative in the next Legislature.

MANY WHIGS.

MEIGS AND WASHINGTON.

Why was it that the Whigs and other friends of Internal Improvements, of a sound Banking System, Equal Taxation and Representation, in Meigs, Washington and other counties now in our mind, permitted their opponents to carry everything before them at the election on the 17th. They seemed to imagine that the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, and other advantages afforded them, together with the favorable legislation they have been so fortunate as to secure, were sufficient to enable them to surmount all difficulties in developing the resources of this section of the State; and consequently permitted the friends of the new Constitution to do all the work and about all the voting.

The editor of the *Intelligencer* acknowledges that as late as Monday morning he was not aware that tickets against the new Constitution had been sent in the several townships of Washington county, nor that any arrangement had been made for their general distribution. In Meigs we rather guess the same "mistake" prevailed. It prevailed on the part of our friends—judging from results. Well, there may be some honor in battling along side of such unpromising, energetic warriors, but it isn't pay, and it is not very encouraging! Of course we are not hinting that our contemporaries of the *Intelligencer* and *Telegraph* have not performed their parts most valiantly! They richly deserve military honors, and we have no doubt our friend of the *Telegraph* will get something of the kind by the revival of the militia system under the new Constitution.

We extract the above from the last number of the *Athens Messenger*. It is about the coolest thing we have met with in a long time. He saw proper to oppose the New Constitution—we to support it. On that basis there was ground for discussion—gentlemanly difference. Athens gave a majority against it—Meigs for it—A result satisfactory to us—and should be to him. How our friend can now assume the chair of censorship, and read us lectures upon the propriety of our course, without subjecting himself to the imputation of arrogance is more than our knowledge of editorial *esprit de corps* will warrant. We intimate this to our neighbor in all kindness—hoping that when the People of Meigs county hereafter decide by 322 majority in favor of anything that he will consider them as acting intelligently—not as negligently. So far as regards our neighbor of the *Marietta Intelligencer*, we leave that part to him, not assuming to dictate to our Whig contemporaries—in a personal matter, either *pro* or *con*.

In the matter of tickets his supposition as regards Meigs is at fault. We printed tickets "Yes" and "No"—on the same sheet, side and side—packed and directed them, and with the aid of our friend sent them into every township gratuitously—a thing we fear our neighbor had not the magnanimity to perform.

ANOTHER DIVISION OF MEXICO.—A letter from Vera Cruz says that a wide-spread revolution is close at hand. It has some connection, perhaps, with the annexation movements in California. The people and the administration of Sonora are said to be in the plot, as they have received no shares of the American indemnity. It is contemplated to declare the State independent of Mexico, organize a provisional government, and finally get it annexed to the United States.

A General Conference of the Dunker religious sect lately held an annual Session near New Hope, Augusta county, Va., numbering from five to ten thousand persons, from all parts of the Union. They met in the woods, and the editor of the *Staunton Spectator*, who visited the camp, observes:

"Besides the people, there were from ten to fifteen acres of horses in the woods. There seemed to be one or more horses tied to every tree as far as the eye could penetrate the dark forest, contiguous to the church."

This sect has numerous adherents in certain portions of Pennsylvania, where they bear a high character for industry, thrift, morality and intelligence.

The California Homestead Exemption law covers \$5,000, enough for all practical purposes.

Rev. Dr. AYDELOTT, of Cincinnati, has published a letter announcing his withdrawal from the Episcopal church.

DAVID CHRISTY, agent of the Colonization Society in Ohio, has requested, in behalf of the committee of that Society, a collection to be taken up in all the churches, on the Sabbath nearest the 4th of July, to promote the objects of that Society.

A man named FROST, in Louisville, who was acting as agent for a scandalous paper called the *Western Police Gazette*, has been sent to the work-house for one year for his agency in circulating such demoralizing sheets.

A remarkable fact about the great Salt Lake, in the Utah Territory, is, that its waters are one-third salt, though three or four fresh water rivers are constantly running into it. Another fact is, that in the summer season it throws on to the shore large quantities of common salt, and in the winter glaucous salts.

COMPARATIVE GROWTH OF NEW YORK.

In 1820 the population of the city was 123,708. It was then surpassed by 20 cities of Europe, and by Mexico and Rio de Janeiro, in America. In 1825, with a population of 166,086, it had risen above both the latter, had above Hamburg, Copenhagen, Barcelona, Buda, Pesth, Adrianople, Turin, Marseilles, Palermo and Warsaw. In 1830, it showed 202,589—a number which advanced before Rome and Edinburgh.

In 1835, numbering 270,089, it took rank also above Amsterdam—its ancient mother city—Madrid—once the seat of government of two thirds of the American continent and isles—and Milan. In 1840, its population of 312,852 placed it above Manchester, Dublin, Liverpool, Glasgow and Lisbon. In 1843, though it exhibited a large accession of population, and a total of 371,224, it had passed no other city, there being none of a population between 310,000, that of Manchester and Dublin, and 375,000, that of Moscow.

New York by the census of 1850, is not merely placed above all other American cities for population; but will be advanced to the rank of the third city in Christendom in point of population, and a second in commerce and wealth to but one in the world. There are but three cities in Europe with equal population. These three are London, with a population of 2,225,000; Paris, with 1,063,907, in 1846, but since reduced much below a million by the revolutions and distresses of 1848; and Constantinople, 900,000 in 1844, with one of its suburbs in Asia. There are in China and Japan several cities with a population estimated at a million and upwards; but these, with Constantinople, are without the bounds of Christendom.

FRAUDS ON EMIGRANTS.—So numerous and aggravating have become the tricks played on emigrants by the runners and rowdies of New York, that strenuous exertions are making to establish some system by which the emigrants can be protected from being robbed and abused. The Mayor of Buffalo has gone to New York city to concert some measures with the authorities in that place to accomplish this object. At present, the emigrants are seized by a set of scoundrels as soon as they land, prevented from obtaining any information respecting the best and cheapest routes of travel, charged an enormous amount for their conveyance to different sections, and when they are plundered of all they possess, they are turned out to beg for a living.

FOR THE GREAT WEST.—At about dusk on Wednesday evening says the Boston Traveller, a colony of Swedes lately arrived here from the old country, poured through the streets of our city, with all their worldly goods (not a small quantity) in wagons, on their way to the Worcester depot, there to take the cars for the West. Upon the top of the load of goods, rode the females and children, from the grandmother to the grandchild, all looking hale and hearty. By the side of the wagons walked the men, the elders in advance. Such emigrant colonies enrich the West, and will be gladly welcomed there. The late arrivals from Europe state that a large number of the wealthiest inhabitants of Hesse Cassel were about to emigrate to this country.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—Letters from England inform us that a new mode of brick-making is threatening to entirely supersede the older methods. Bricks are now made hollow, which secures the buildings from dampness, and, besides being much larger and lighter, both money and labor are saved in laying them. We may imagine, also, that a certain Dr. Samuel, of Allentown, Pa., has invented a machine to work by steam, which will turn off 1,200 well made bricks per hour from unwrought clay.

A communication in the *Honolulu* (Pa.) Democrat, states that a young lady in that place has been for years in the habit of making the snapping noises with her feet, by which the Fox girls and others have so long deceived the credulous.

"The war has begun." The young men of Akron propose a ball on the fourth of July, and have intimated to the ladies that none is expected to attend unless arrayed in the new costume. The ladies in return have called a meeting of their sex to determine on a proper dress for the gentlemen on that occasion.

A monster snake has been seen in the vicinity of McKeesport, Allegheny county, Pa. It is represented, by those who have seen it, to be between 25 and 30 feet long, and as thick round as a large stove pipe.

Some eight or ten Portsmouth ladies have made their appearance in that place, in the Bloomer style.

In England it is said that "Mr. Paxton, the architect of the glass palace, is to be knighted." The Boston Post perpetrates the following:

"Strange that the man whose wondrous pines That magic palace lighted, Should find the richest of his gains, To be himself be-knighted!"

PAY FOR THE PARSON.—We wonder whether our country clergymen who live on a salary of four hundred dollars, pray as fervently for sinners as the one mentioned below, who receives four hundred thousand dollars a year for his clerical duties.

The London Examiner states that it has reasons for believing that the Bishop of London has for some years received not less than £80,000 (\$400,000). The English should adopt a jackass for their national arms, seeing how they let hypocrites swindle them, all because they are loyal. The lion is certainly unapproachable.

MR. CORWIN.

Mr. Secretary Corwin is now at his home in Lebanon, his health improved, and his spirits as usual, first rate. The Washington Republic of the 19th ult. announces his departure from that city, and speaks of our old and well tried friend in the following terms of well deserved commendation:

"It is something more than two years now since Mr. Corwin's last visit to the West, and in all that time he has applied himself to the discharge of his public duties, first as Senator in Congress and then as Cabinet Minister, with a diligence and a devotion that merit universal respect. Some relaxation was due him; and we feel satisfied that the people of the whole country will be gratified to hear that he has gone to spend a few weeks among his neighbors and his personal and political friends in the beautiful valley of the Ohio."

It is matter of honorable pride with Mr. Corwin's numerous friends in this city, and will be one of general congratulation among the commercial communities of the large seaboard cities, that he has not deferred for future action a single one of the very large number of cases that have been submitted for his investigation and decision since he took charge of the Department, or one of those which at that time remained over. Everything has been cleared from his table in a business-like manner, although the labor to do this required him to delay his departure more than a month beyond the time at which he had earnestly desired to leave for Ohio.

It will not be unbecoming in us to say that, in the present organization of the Treasury Department, and in its recent transaction of business, Mr. Corwin has displayed great practical wisdom and a very high order of administrative talent. He has drawn about him those who are not only able to work, but also willing, and hence has given to the important commercial circles of the country the best guarantee that their interests will be promptly and efficiently promoted.

WILD SPORTS OF THE WEST.—This "novel and extraordinary exhibition," advertised to be "on a scale of expense, grandeur and magnificence, never before attempted in the Western country," came off Monday afternoon, upon the Queen City course, which had been exclusively secured for the vast undertaking.

The startling sight was to be the real Buffalo fight between the Ojibwa Tribe of Indians, the chiefs mounted on wild horses, and a magnificent Bull Buffalo—a ferocious animal—procured at vast trouble and expense.

The ferocious animal, the proprietor had offered to be \$3000, would kill any Lion, Tiger, or Leopard that could be procured to fight him—and he had been dragged through the streets of the city at the tail of a cart, going a little girl, barking the shins of a Professor, and frightening sundry and diverse people during his progress.

The Buffalo fight with the Indian target shooting, the modes of battle and scalping, and the war dances and terrific feasts were to be the event—the most life-like exhibition of the wild sports of the West.

The Queen City Course was the attractive spot, and during the afternoon all the avenues leading to it were crowded with the curious of all ages and sexes—omnibuses, ferry boats and five or six steamers were in active and profitable requisition.

At 3 o'clock the crowd of men, women and children numbered from six to ten thousand—the trees, hills, tops, and elevated slopes were covered with outside gazers, while within there was a dense mass of humanity, paying fifty cents and a dollar each, to get a proximity view of the wild sports of the West.

The ferocious animal was on the ground made fast with a big cable—and the Ojibwa Indians were there painted and bedaubed, ready for the real fight. The Indian Chiefs mounted the wild horses, (mostly dray horses,) and rode around the ferocious animal in battle array. The expectation of the crowd was at fever heat. A man stood with a huge knife to cut loose the bull Buffalo—the word was given—the cable was severed—the ferocious animal was at liberty—and he lay down.

The Indian Chiefs pierced his sides with a few arrows, but the ferocious animal still chose his end. The crowd became impatient for the real fight. The Indians disgusted at the indications, sloped—leaving the old bull Buffalo master of the field, and the crowd humbugged.

Finally, The poor old Buffalo was made to get up, when he quietly walked to a big mud puddle and again lay himself down. Here he was stoned, and all sorts of indignities visited upon him; but still he lay in the mud puddle. At last a rope was fastened to his head, two men got astride his back, and he was drawn from the puddle—dressed set upon him, brutal assaults made upon his venerable body, and he was finally shamefully and brutally killed; and during this novel and extraordinary exhibition

The wretched animal heaved forth such groans, that their discharge drew forth his leathern coat. Almost to bursting; and the big round nose, "Cours" one another down his innocent nose, in the process.

Thus ended this extraordinary exhibition of the "Wild Sports of the West"—being the first and last, we think, and hope in these parts.—*Cin. Gaz.*

FROM OREGON.—We received files of Oregon papers up to the 10th of May. The accounts from the gold mines on the Klama all agree that the mines will yield a fair equivalent to the miner. Some belated specimens had been discovered, weighing from \$5 to \$75.

Gen. Lapo is canvassing for election as delegate to the next Congress.

There was an abundance of ripe strawberries at Portland on the 8th of May. The newly discovered coal region is said to be inexhaustible, and coals can be delivered on the banks of the Columbia river at less than \$10 per ton.

The population of the whole territory, as ascertained by the census of 1850, is 13,323; houses, 3287, mills, 45.

A steamer is about to ply between the Cascades and the Falls of the Columbia. The company at the Cascades have already nearly completed a railroad around the portage.

The Western Star says that the last steamer brought quite a number of passengers from the States. Mr. Preston, Surveyor General for Oregon, and family, and Mr. Nelson, Chief Judge of Oregon, are among the number. Also five female teachers.

William Kendall, convicted of murder, was executed at Salem, on the 18th of April, amid a large concourse of spectators.

The Rev. Mr. Geary had arrived at Oregon City direct from New York.—*N. Y. Cour.*

THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL SAYS:

"We are indebted to a friend for a letter from this thriving town, which has not yet found its place on the maps and in the gazetteers. Its population is now 3,480, and it has a rolling mill, making 10 tons bar a day, 3 houring mills, 2 foundries, 2 engine shops, 3 saw mills, 1 carding mill, 1 corn mill, 1 extensive tannery, 2 wagon shops, 12 smiths' shops, 1 large hardware and Welsh churches, 3 German, do. 8 English do."

It has its common schools, high school, and academy, printing office, and telegraph office.

Two companies have been organized there for boring for salt water and manufacturing salt. Four steam packets are constantly running to and from the town.

All this seems to be the result of the coal, of which there is a half million of bushels and yearly mined there. Our friend, from whose letter we gather the foregoing statistics, says that everything about this town looks bluff, and that the limited size under the bluff seems to offer the only obstacle to its future progress.

Messrs. Pomeroy & Horton, who had obstacles to overcome in opening and cultivating their rich field of enterprise that would have crushed men of ordinary energy are now reaping a rich harvest. A few years ago, they were regarded as broken beyond the hope of redemption, but they went onward with the confidence of men who knew the value of accessible coal and iron, and now, as is said, are realizing an enormous revenue from their well-conducted property.

"They have done much in developing the resources of this valley, and in cheapening the price of fuel, they deserve the gratitude of every man interested in the navigation of the upper Ohio, and in the growth of our cities, in which the cheapness of fuel is an important element of prosperity."

MEXICAN BOUNDARY.

Letters have been received in Washington, says the *Intelligencer*, from El Paso del Norte, under date of the 14th of April, stating that Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, acting Chief Astronomer of the American Commission, had determined the initial point on the Rio Grande where the southern boundary of New Mexico strikes that river, in latitude 32 deg. 22 min. north, being the latitude agreed on by the joint Commission. This parallel of latitude was deduced from four hundred and thirty-four astronomical observations on eleven stars.

On the 30th of April, Lieutenant Whipple met M. Salazar, the Chief Astronomer of the Mexican Commission, who had also determined the point. They then agreed to incorporate their observations, and by giving equal weight to each, to recommend to the Joint Commission the result as the point to be adopted.

The Joint Commissioners had agreed to meet at the initial point as above determined, on the 21st of April, to ratify the decision of the Astronomers, and to lay the cornerstone of the monument which was to be placed thereon.

The Quartermaster, Commissary, and Medical Departments had moved to the "copper mines," accompanied by all persons connected with the Commission not on duty near the Rio Grande.

As soon as the initial point should have been marked, the operations of the Commission would be west of the Rio Grande; all its members would then be beyond the Rio Grande, except those stationed at the Astronomical Observatory near El Paso.

MORE ANNEXATION.

We have already noticed the plot concocted in California between some of the most restless adventurers of that State and the inhabitants of Sonora and Lower California for taking possession of those regions with a view to their ultimate annexation to the United States.

It is now stated that agents of the Mexican Government have arrived in this country authorized to sell to the United States the two provinces with Chihuahua in addition. By this means it is said Mexico hopes to recruit her finances, and last a little longer.

We do not suppose that the present administration will entertain any such proposals, whether coming from the triumphant invaders and revolutionists, or from the bankrupt Government of Mexico. But their refusal is by no means certain to put the scheme to rest.

We do not here discuss the question whether these new territories are or are not desirable. To that we shall perhaps take occasion to recur hereafter.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE COSDEN MASSACRE.—CONVICTION OF MURPHY.—We learn from our correspondent at Elton, that the jury in the case of Nicholas Murphy, charged with the murder of William Cosden, and participating in the massacre of the family, retired at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, and returned in about half an hour with the verdict: "Guilty of murder in the first degree." They were polled, and responded individually to the verdict.

The Cecil Whig publishes a report of the new testimony in this case, but it only amounts to various contradictory statements the prisoner had made before he was arrested, in relation to Shelton. The Whig closes its report as follows:

"The miserable man remained unmoved by the awful result. At sunrise this morning, Taylor, Murphy, Drummond and Shaw were on their way to Chester town. The counsel exerted themselves on both sides of the question with untiring perseverance, and their speeches were ingenious and powerful. Both of the convicted men assert their innocence. Unfortunately for them, they are alone in their opinion."

The Cecil Democrat, in announcing the verdict, says:

"The condemned man sat firm and motionless. He did not move a muscle of his face. He was taken back to jail—then his self-control forsook him; his spirit felt broken by the awful weight it had been upholding—the last drop of hope was knocked away, and he wept loudly and long."

Roberts, the clock mender, is to be tried at Chester town to-day, as one of the conspirators, though not present at the massacre.—*Balt. Sun.*

George Thompson, in a recent speech in Boston, before the Abolition Society, denounced the American Colonization Society as the spawn of two abominations—the church and the devil.

About one-half the emigrants who have arrived at St. Louis for the last two or three weeks have died, in and around that city, of cholera.

A meeting of five or six hundred ladies in New York, on Saturday last, adopted the new costume.

A FANCY.

The Rev. B. F. Telf, editor of the *Ladies Repository*, makes the following sketch of what would please him in the way of a residence—the *idyllicum can felicite* of a man of letters. Mr. T. draws a quiet toned and rather engaging picture, though some will be inclined to consider it as difficult a realization as the generality of "Castles in Spain" drawn by professional romancers.

"Every body, as we suppose, has his own ideal of a happy life. We have ours. Had we no work to do, while stopping upon this little planet, the earth, our beau ideal would be to search out some humble, retired, quiet spot, where the grass grows green, where the flowers spring, where the sweet birds haunt, where the music of the little waters might be heard, and spend there, in perfect oblivion of the common world of trickery and trade, the remnant of our days. We would want no lordly mansion, but a little vine covered cottage, that could be built for a few hundred dollars. We should want a few acres of mellow soil, which we could cultivate with our own hands, and thus raise what food and fruits our little family might need. We should want a library of choice books, the classics of all lands and languages. We should want, if it could be found, one honest, faithful newspaper or magazine in each of the departments of human enterprise. We should want a sound, well-read, experienced physician who gave his life to his profession, and not to gossip, to politics, or to worldly strife. We should want an humble, devoted, enlightened, industrious minister, who should feel himself to be the representative of Jesus Christ—who lost no time in idleness, but 'went about doing good.' We should want a community of sober, peaceable, religious people, who would make it a point to meddle with nothing but their own business, who would be willing to live like brothers and sisters, and who would care more about informing their minds, improving their hearts, and educating in virtuous habits the rising generation, than about all the novelties, vanities, and frivolities of life. On such a spot, with such society, blessed with the approval of a good conscience and the smile of God, we would rejoice to draw out the remainder of our years. The great things of the world have no charm for us. We have seen enough of them. The man of princely fortune, in his princely style, in any of our grandest cities, is not to be compared to the man whose condition is such as I have here described. What the public are hunting for, is greatness. What they have lost, is humility. What they will never find, all they seek it in that more moderate scheme of life which characterized the early inhabitants of our once democratic country, is happiness."

PERSECUTION IN MADAGASCAR.

Madagascar is an island in the Indian Ocean, about eight hundred miles long, and contains a population of from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 inhabitants. Missionaries have been among these people and preached the Gospel with success. Several years since they were violently persecuted. Christian missionaries, and all foreigners are excluded from the island. The London Missionary Society, in their late annual report, make the following statement:

"The last intelligence, which bears the marks of authenticity, is most deeply affecting. From causes explained, but probably from increase of their numbers, a new persecution against the Christians during the last Summer raged with great violence. About twelve hundred were summoned to the capital, to answer for the offence of worshipping the only true God and believing in his Son. Three of the most distinguished for rank and devotedness were sentenced to be burned to death; and their lingering tortures must have been awfully aggravated, as three times while their bodies were consuming torrents of rain descended and extinguished the fires. Ten others were precipitated from a rocky eminence near the city, and dashed to pieces. What would have been the doom of the multitude cannot be determined, had not the Prince of Madagascar at the risk of his personal safety, now imprisoned, as the protector and patron of the Christians, and boldly withstood the authority of their cruel adversary, the Prime minister of his Royal Majesty."

Subsequent results are unknown; but despite these tragical events must excite our deepest sympathy and fervent prayers for the confessors and martyrs of Madagascar, they supply also reflections that strengthen faith and demand thankfulness. Upward of fourteen years since all the faithful shepherds were driven from the island, and the fold of Christ was left like lambs among wolves; but after enduring fourteen years of fiery trials, still they live, and still increase. Between forty and fifty have been doomed for the sake of the Lord Jesus, to meet death in forms the most agonizing and terrific, but none have drawn back into perdition, all have been faithful even unto the death. The blood of the martyrs has proved the seed of the church; and for one Christian there are ten, and for ten there are hundreds. The debased and cruel woman who now fills the throne of Madagascar, impelled by her own evil nature, or swayed by the evil influence of others, has tried long but in vain, to extirpate the very name of Christ; but her son, her only child, her heir, and her successor to the throne, has learned the faith in which the martyrs died, avowed himself their friend and their protector, and declared that it was his man who shall hereafter strike them, must strike through him. "This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes."

AREAD OF THE LATEST FASHION.—Numerous Bloomers made their appearance at a ball in Lowell, Mass., lately, and several in the Woonsocket Company's mills in that village. The Lowell (Mass.) Courier, of the 20th, says:

"A meeting of those in favor of the new Bloomer costume was held in Mechanics Hall last evening. About two hundred persons were present, about two-thirds of whom were ladies. Mrs. Sumner presided, and Miss Sears was chosen secretary. It was voted to join the 4th of July procession in Bloomer costume, and arrangements were also made relative to the presentation of a banner on the morning of that day to encourage company No. 11. A committee of arrangements was also appointed to make arrangements for a dinner on the fourth."

The Boston Traveller, of Saturday, says: "We learn, from private sources, that a large party is soon to be given in the city of Albany at which all the ladies are expected to appear in the new costume. Four young ladies have appeared in Barnstable in the new costume, and in Andover, yesterday, several ladies in the new dress were observed of all observers."

THE VALLEY OF THE GEYSERS.

Professor Forrest Shoppard, in a letter to the Evening Post of San Francisco, gives the following graphic description of a remarkable valley, discovered by him in the Nevada valley. Another account says that Professor Shoppard intends to claim part of the valley and plant tropical acres in the hot soil.

MISSISSIPPI.—In answer to your inquiry respecting the Geyser, Professor Shoppard, permits me to say that my attention was first attracted to the remarkably peaceful and quiet thermal springs in Nevada valley, by the wonderful metamorphism of the rocks. It occurred to me that the springs, or the chemical action causing them, might have been instrumental in producing this change. On diligent inquiry, I learned that the Indians knew of a place where the heat was much greater formerly than now. I had led to believe this from the fact that the springs of Messrs. Ritchie & Tucker varied their temperature four or five degrees in the space of three or four weeks. I next visited the place indicated by the Indians, and found it perfectly tranquil externally, and nothing on the surface to attract special attention. But, on digging down about two feet, I found that the heat increased so rapidly that I could not bear my hand in the earth. I inserted the bulb of my thermometer, and the mercury instantly rose to one hundred and twenty degrees of Fahrenheit.

From observations already made in company with Professor James Nooney, I was led to believe there existed a fine of thermal action under the neighboring mountain chains, and accordingly, in company with Mr. P. Cyrus, J. Cyrus, and B. F. Briggs, [most excellent companions and expert hikers] I travelled westerly in the line of thermal action; and, after wandering through almost innumerable dense thickets, on the fourth day after leaving the head of Napa valley, we arrived at an immense chasm full one thousand feet in depth, where the rocks had evidently been rent asunder by great violence. Here, in the bottom of the valley, we found a clear and beautiful river, and its terraced banks covered with a most luxuriant vegetation and spring flowers on the 8th of February. The extraordinary appearance was soon explained; for, on proceeding up the river, the earth grew warmer under our feet, as we emerged from a thick carpet of evergreen bordering a deep fissure in the mountain side, the secret workings of the inner world suddenly burst upon our astonished senses. You may judge of surprise when I found myself not on the brink of a volcanic crater or volcano, nor amid the sales of Honolulu, and yet the earth was so hot as to burn my feet through the soles of my boots.

At no place was there any appearance of lava, but a powerful catalytic action going on effecting the dissolution of every kind of rock, the evolution of steam through innumerable orifices, and sometimes in columns rising like that from an ocean steamer, one or two hundred feet in height; also the decomposition of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, the sudden formation of boiling hot water, the deposition of beautiful crystals of sulphuric acid, and an astonishing amount of metallic oxides, mineral salts, and the accumulation of brecciated and conglomerate rock. The scene leads the mind almost to bewilderment, and you tremble as you approach the Geyser's, lest, like the lamented Pliny, you become a victim to your curiosity, especially when you find yourself sinking, as did the writer, into the abyss below, by breaking the thin crust under your feet. The spouting Geysers, the hot steamboilers, springs of hot water, steam pipes, &c., probably two hundred, on a half mile square. The writer has commenced a series of experiments and improvements at the place, and has made arrangements to cut a road and erect a house on the premises, and in due time hopes to communicate to the public the results of his observations.

FIRE ANNIHILATOR.

It is stated in the Washington Telegraph that a number of wealthy gentlemen are associating together for the purpose of obtaining the American patent of the *Fire Annihilator* and that an agent will soon be sent to London to open negotiations, and to pay any price not exceeding a million of dollars. The New York Times speaking on this subject, remarks that if the information